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(54) **Method and composition for achieving animal weight gain with mycotoxincontaminated animal food**

(57) A method of increasing the nutritional value of contaminated animal feed (eg. mycotoxin or ergot contaminated animal feed) ingested by an animal by feeding the animal an acid-activated montmorillonite clay simultaneously with the contaminated or contaminated animal feed. The acid-activated montmorillonite clay can be fed to the animal in any form, e.g., granular, powder, pellets and the like or can be admixed with other animal food or feed supplements, so long as the clay is present in the animal's stomach (digestive tract) at the same time as the contaminated animal feed in an amount sufficient to absorb or adsorb contaminant from the digestive tract of the animal and thereby aid the animal in metabolic absorption of nutrients from the contaminated animal feed.

mycotoxins

Calcium montmorillonite clay

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is directed to a method of retarding or ameliorating the absorption of a broad spectrum of mycotoxins in animals, to improve the metabolic capacity of the animal to deal with mycotoxins, by feeding the animals an acid-activated montmorillonite (smectite) clay, particularly an acid-activated calcium bentonite clay, simultaneously with mycotoxin-contaminated nutrients, such that the acid-activated montmorillonite clay and the nutrients are digested together. The acid-activated montmorillonite clay digested with the mycotoxin-contaminated animal feed, such as corn
 10 or peanuts, retards the absorption of mycotoxin-contaminants in the food and permits the mycotoxin to be eliminated in the animal's stool together with the montmorillonite clay.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Mycotoxins are the toxic metabolites resulting from fungal infestation and growth on cereal grains and can result during growth, harvest, transportation or storage of the grains. While mycotoxins have been a problem for centuries, it was not until 1960 that significant research efforts in the role of mycotoxins in animal production occurred. The incident which spurred this interest was the realization of the causal nature of aflatoxins in a disease called Turkey X disease in turkey poults in Great Britain.

20 Mycotoxin contamination of cereal grains is a relatively common problem. The exact type and extent of the problem is a function of mold types, growing conditions during the crop season and storage practices. Aflatoxins are a mycotoxin of particular concern since aflatoxin B₁ is one of the most potent known hepatocarcinogens. Aflatoxin ingestion is invariably accompanied by a reduction in feed intake and, consequently, a reduction in growth rate of pigs and other animals. Other mycotoxins of concern that the acid-activated clays of the present invention are effective against include fumonisin; vomitoxin; ochratoxin and zearalenone. Alkaloids of the ergot family, such as ergotamine and ergovalene, are also of
 25 major concern.

There has been much recent interest in the use of products which are already approved as anticaking agents or pelleting aids in feed manufacturing as ameliorators of the adverse effects of aflatoxin ingestion in swine. A hydrated attapulgite clay (sodium calcium aluminosilicate), selenium, and folic acid (a B-vitamin) presently are used as feed supplements for ameliorating the effects of aflatoxin-contaminated feeds on animals, such as pigs. A calcium bentonite clay
 30 present on the market for this purpose is NOVASIL marketed by Engelhard Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

While the acute symptoms of mycotoxins, e.g., aflatoxicosis, in swine are relatively easy to identify and the economic losses evident, the chronic symptoms of slightly diminished performance and immunosuppressive effects probably constitute a much greater economic loss in pork production than for other animals, e.g., beef. Traditional methods of dealing
 35 with grains known to be contaminated with mycotoxins are: blending with "clean" grain to reduce the contamination level; screening or other means of physical separation to remove highly contaminated fines; and ammoniation or heating to detoxify the grain. These methods, however, are not effective against ergots. Of more recent interest in the U.S. is the use of products which are already approved as anticaking agents or pelleting aids to reduce the adverse effects of aflatoxin ingestion.

40 This Assignee's earlier patent to Beggs, U.S. Patent No. 5,149,549, discloses the use of natural bentonite clays (sodium or calcium) for use as a feed supplement to prevent the absorption of toxins into an animal's bloodstream. Previously, montmorillonite clays were not known to provide any advantage in permitting almost unhindered weight gain in animals fed mycotoxin-contaminated grains, such as corn. As far as Applicants are aware, however, acid-activated montmorillonite clays have not been used as a feed supplement to prevent the absorption of toxins into an animal's
 45 bloodstream.

The acid-activated montmorillonites are most effective with animal feeds contaminated with at least about 400 parts per billion (ppb) mycotoxin, and most significant amelioration of animal weight reduction is achieved at animal feed contamination levels of at least about 800 parts per billion mycotoxin, based on the total weight of contaminated feed. Some benefit is achieved, however, with acid-activated montmorillonite clay fed to animals so long as the animal feed
 50 has sufficient mycotoxin contamination to cause measurably less weight gain in the animal, as compared to a controlled feed that is not contaminated, e.g., at least about 50 to about 100 parts per billion mycotoxin contamination. The acid-activated montmorillonite should be fed to the animal in an amount sufficient to aid in the metabolic absorption of nutrients from the mycotoxin-contaminated animal feed, e.g., about 0.01% to about 1% based on the weight of the contaminated animal feed. Higher percentages of acid-activated montmorillonite clay, based on the weight of mycotoxin-contaminated
 55 animal feed, can be used without any adverse effect, but without significant advantage.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention is to provide a method of increasing the amount of nutrients absorbed by an animal that is fed mycotoxin-contaminated food by feeding the animal an acid-activated montmorillonite clay in addition to the contaminated food.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method of increasing the weight gain achievable by feeding an animal mycotoxin-contaminated feed by simultaneously feeding the animal one or more acid-activated montmorillonite clays with the mycotoxin-contaminated feed.

Another aspect of the present invention is to provide a mycotoxin-contaminated animal food supplement comprising an acid-activated montmorillonite clay for addition to the contaminated feed in an amount of at least about 0.01% based on the weight of the mycotoxin-contaminated animal feed.

Still another aspect of the present invention is to provide a method of increasing the weight gain achievable by feeding an animal mycotoxin-contaminated feed by simultaneously feeding the animal an acid-activated smectite clay, particularly an acid-activated calcium bentonite clay.

The above and other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is based upon the surprising discovery that acid-activated montmorillonite clays, particularly an acid-activated calcium bentonite clay, fed to animals that are fed a mycotoxin-contaminated animal feed, will unexpectedly provide for almost unhindered weight gain, approximately the same as would occur if the feed were not contaminated. The particular form of the clay, e.g., powdered, granular, compressed, dried, wet, non-compressed, pelletized, and the like, should not matter so long as the animal ingests the acid-activated montmorillonite clay before, after or during the ingestion of the contaminated animal feed. In this manner, the acid-activated montmorillonite clay and the mycotoxin-contaminated feed are in the animal's stomach and/or rumen simultaneously, so that the mycotoxin contamination can be sorbed (absorbed and/or adsorbed) by the acid-activated montmorillonite clay to aid the animal to metabolize the nutrients from the feed without significant hindrance from the mycotoxin contamination.

All acid-activated calcium montmorillonite clays aid an animal's metabolic absorption of nutrients from mycotoxin-contaminated animal feed in accordance with the method of the present invention. In accordance with one important embodiment of the present invention, the acid-activated calcium montmorillonite clay is calcium bentonite. The bentonite utilized in accordance with the present invention may also contain other cations such as sodium, magnesium, lithium and iron. To achieve the full advantage of the present invention, the bentonite clay that is acid-activated should have calcium as its predominant exchangeable cation. The acid-activated montmorillonite clay may be dioctahedral or trioctahedral, such as any of the smectite clays or mixtures thereof.

A preferred acid-activated clay for use in conjunction with a mycotoxin-contaminated animal feed, in accordance with the present invention, is an acid-activated calcium bentonite clay, or bleaching earth. Calcium bentonite clay is acid-activated, and commonly used to bleach oils, by treating the clay with a mineral acid, such as hydrochloric or sulfuric acid and then washing the treated clay substantially free of dissolved salts and residual acid.

The general process of acid activation of clays, as used today in industry, includes grinding the clay at a moisture content below about 20% by weight for uniform activation and dispersion in water; slurring the ground clay in water and then adding acid to the clay slurry in an attempt to achieve a substantially uniformly activated clay. The clay/acid slurry is agitated for a time sufficient and at a temperature sufficient, e.g., 80-100°C, so that the acid reacts with a portion of the clay and, thereafter, the acid-treated clay is separated from the acid solution; the clay then is washed to remove most of the acid solution from the clay; filtered to a liquid content less than about 60% by weight and thereafter dried to a liquid content less than about 20% by weight. The acid concentration in the acid/clay slurry is generally about 10% to about 35% by weight.

The acid-activation process is useful with any of the clays known to be used in bleaching or decolorizing by filtration, such as any of the bentonites, including swelling bentonites such as sodium bentonites or the non-swelling bentonites such as calcium or magnesium bentonite. The process is also useful for clays dominated by high contents of smectite type clay minerals, such as any of the montmorillonites, nontronite and saponite, illite and hydrous mica types of clay minerals, halloysite, and slaking-type bentonites. Usually about 6 to 8 hours of acid digestion is necessary to properly acid activate the clay. The digested slurry then is washed substantially free of dissolved salts such as iron and aluminum sulfates or chlorides, depending upon the particular mineral acid used. The acid-activated clay then is dewatered, such as by filtration, and the resulting filter cake is dried and subsequently ground to product specifications.

Existing commercial processes using a filter press for filtration and washing result in a filter cake having about 35% to 40% by weight solids. Filtration at higher solids contents is possible in accordance with the teachings of this Assignee's Mickelson, et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,717,699, hereby incorporated by reference.

The following patents, hereby incorporated by reference, describe various processes for treatment of smectite clays to enhance the filtering characteristics of the clay in the removal of coloring compounds: 1,408,655; 1,524,843; 1,408,656; 1,402,112; 1,544,210; 1,731,702; 1,739,734; and 4,847,226.

The results of adsorption experiments with a selected number of mycotoxins are contained in Table 1 on several different types of sorbents. These materials are far superior to any type of untreated bentonite, either in the Na or Ca form.

TABLE 1

MYCOTOXIN ADSORBENCY PERCENTAGES							
Mycotoxin	Clay 1	Clay 2	Clay 3	Clay 4	Clay 5	Clay 6	Clay 7
Fumonisin (Neutral pH)	2.9	23.1	21.0	1.1	14.3	96.7	8.7
Fumonisin (pH 2)	N/A	100	97.5	N/A	N/A	100	N/A
Fumonisin (pH 3)	N/A	96.8	88.5	N/A	N/A	95.2	N/A
Fumonisin (pH 4)	N/A	95.5	91.2	N/A	N/A	93.7	N/A
Ergotamine (Neutral pH)	85.1	92.3	94.3	0.0	94.3	97.2	84.4
Ergotamine (pH 3)	97.1	100	100	95.7	100	100	100
Zearalenone (Neutral pH)	34.3	33.0	0.0	8.1	0.8	97.0	9.3
Zearalenone (pH 3)	N/A	94.8	80.8	N/A	N/A	98.4	N/A
Aflatoxin (Neutral pH)	100	95.4	100	100	100	100	100

* Clay numbers with clay descriptions below.
 Clay #1: FD 181, a Western clay which is a sodium bentonite (granular)
 Clay #2: FD 181, a powdered form of FD 181 (#2)
 Clay #3: Panther Creek 150, a Southern clay which is a calcium bentonite
 Clay #4: Hectabrite DP, a treated hectorite
 Clay #5: Panther Creek 200, smaller particle size than Panther Creek 150
 Clay #6: Bleaching Earth (Clarion 470), an acid-activated calcium bentonite
 Clay #7: Carmargo White, a highly charged bentonite
 COMMENTS: N/A (not applicable) means no test results were obtained.

TABLE 2

MYCOTOXIN ADSORBENCY PERCENTAGES AT VARIED CLAY WEIGHTS				
Mycotoxin/Clay	0.01 g Clay (%)	0.05 g Clay (%)	0.25 g Clay (%)	0.5 g Clay (%)
Fumonisin/Clay	61.9	88.7	92.9	94.9
Zearalenone/Clay	38.9	76.4	94.5	97.8
Ergotamine pH 3/Clay	97.8	98.3	97.8	98.3

Claims

1. A method of increasing the nutritional value of contaminated animal feed ingested by an animal said contamination selected from the group comprising aflatoxin; fumonisin; vomitoxin; ochratoxin; zearalenone; ergot; ergotamine; and mixtures thereof comprising feeding an acid-activated montmorillonite clay to said animal simultaneously with said contaminated animal feed such that said acid-activated montmorillonite clay and said contaminated animal feed are present simultaneously in the digestive tract of said animal, wherein said acid-activated montmorillonite clay fed to said animal is fed in an amount sufficient to aid the metabolic absorption of nutrients from said contaminated animal feed.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said animal feed is contaminated with a contamination toxin selected from the group consisting of fumonisin; vomitoxin; ochratoxin; zearalenone; ergot; ergotamine; and mixtures thereof.

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3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the animal feed is contaminated with a toxin selected from the group consisting of fumonisin, ergotamine; zearalenone; ochratoxin; ergot; and mixtures thereof.
- 5 4. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the montmorillonite clay is selected from the group consisting of sodium bentonite, calcium bentonite, and mixtures thereof.
5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is an acid-activated calcium bentonite clay.
- 10 6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which said montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of at least about 0.01% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
7. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of at least about 0.05% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
- 15 8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of at least about 0.1% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
9. A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of 0.1% to about 1%, based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
- 20 10. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of about 0.25% to about 0.5% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
- 25 11. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the animal feed is corn infected with mycotoxin in an amount of at least 500 parts per billion by weight.
12. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the animal feed is corn contaminated with said mycotoxin in an amount of at least 800 parts per billion by weight.
- 30 13. A feed composition comprising a contaminated animal feed, the contamination being selected from the group comprising aflatoxin; fumonisin; vomitoxin; ochratoxin; zearalenone; ergot; ergotamine; and mixtures thereof, together with an acid-activated montmorillonite clay, in an amount sufficient to aid the metabolic absorption of nutrients from said contaminated animal feed.
- 35 14. A feed composition as claimed in claim 13, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is an acid-activated calcium bentonite clay.
15. A feed composition as claimed in claim 13 or 14, wherein said montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of at least about 0.01% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
- 40 16. A feed composition as claimed in claim 15, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of at least about 0.05% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
- 45 17. A feed composition as claimed in claim 16, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of at least about 0.1% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
18. A feed composition as claimed in claim 17, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of 0.1% to about 1%, based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.
- 50 19. A feed composition as claimed in claim 18, wherein the acid-activated montmorillonite clay is fed to said animal in an amount of about 0.25% to about 0.5% based on the weight of contaminated animal feed.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 30 0141

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
D,Y	US-A-5 149 549 (LAWRIE BEGGS) * the whole document *	1-19	A23K1/175
Y	WO-A-92 05706 (ENGELHARD CORPORATION) * page 1 - page 6; claims 2,6 *	1-19	
Y	DATABASE WPI Week 9252 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 92-424784 XP002000825 & CN-A-1 058 887 (LI J.) , 26 February 1992 * see EPDOC abstract *	1-19	
A	US-A-3 687 680 (JOHN KRCHNAVI ET AL.)		
A	NTIS TECH. NOTES, September 1990, SPRINGFIELD, VA, US, pages 675-676, XP000162515 ROGER B. HARVEY: " Counteracting aflatoxin in livestock feed "		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
A	DATABASE WPI Week 8113 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 81-22366d XP002000826 & JP-A-56 011 758 (NIPPON CARBIDE KOGY KK) , 5 February 1981 * abstract *		A23K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 18 April 1996	Examiner Alvarez Alvarez, C
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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